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In 1936, was seconded to UERDINGEN, still however officially under the same department. specialized in stabilizers (or propellants). This was the only factory in Germany working in this field. The main substances with which this plant was concerned were-	50X1-HUN
Ethyl chloroformate Centralite Diphenylurethane Akardit Mollit 41	
This was known as the S.T. plant and employed 200 men. Associated with this plant were two others, the so-called X plant employing 120 men and working on diglycol and also the Z or D.I.F. plant producing dinitrodiphenylamine. The last named was run by Dr. MARX (now at TEGERNSEE). superior who was responsible for the operation of both the ST and Z plants was Dr. VIERCK.	50X1-HUN
y IERCK was treated by the Russians as a war criminal, immediately removed and probably executed. This was thought to be a reprisal since VIERCK had discovered a communist cell in one of the labor camps adjoining UERDINGEN Works and several suspects had been executed.	50X1-HUN
III. TRAIN OF EVENTS AFTER THE CAPITULATION	
4. At first the area was occupied by U.S. troops from 19th May 1945 and for about three months subsequently. After this the Russians arrived finding the plant intact. Russian personalities active at this time were:	
Col HAYKING) Col TSUSHKIN) Lt Col REVOKATOFF	50X1-HUN
TROYANCEF:	
5. The action taken by the Russians before initiating dismantling was to take innumerable photographs and compile exhaustive notes on all details of the plants. Those made other intermediates, but the Russians working there were obviously mainly interested in the stabilizers as such.	
6. Dismantling at plant began early in 1946. In charge of the operation was a former Lt.—Col OKS, now a civilian, thought to be the son of a Russian General OKS. OKS was assisted by BRINCKMANN after had Dismantling	50X1-HUN
mentling was completed by the beginning of October 1946 and the plant was	50X1-HUN
had been consigned to TAMBOV or RUPEZNOYE. saw items consigned to RUBEZNOYE but had noted that the	50X1-HUN
other items had had TAMBOV marked on the packages. the plant had arrived in a damaged condition and some items appeared to be missing.	50X1-HUN
IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COLOURS FOR FILMS	
7. For further details of this assignment see below in the section dealing with assignments in RUBELNOYE.	
V. DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA	50X1-HUM
8.	
family was allotted a goods truck and their belongings were packed and dispatched by the Russians. The following is a list of the deportees	50X1-HUN
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	SECURITY INFORMATION			
	- 3 -			
1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	Dr FUCHS Ing RANK Dr WATKE Dr CARO Prof RIECHE			
9) 10) 11)	BRINCKMANN Dr SCHUSTER Dr G HAIL Dr Wolfgang RICHTER Dr Adolf RICHTER Dr LEHMANN Dr OHLENDORF Dr MITER-BODE Dr H.FMANN LT ENGELMANN			
16) 17)	Dr SCHULTZE			
18)	Dr BRODERSEN			
				50X1-HUM
9. The	group was conveyed	to a new block of	f flats.	
act as spoke	men for them.	ms had elected two		50X1-HUM
RIECHE 11a1s	the Russians did on officer.	not recognize them	and appointed	
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Germany and prepared samples for a pharmacoutical institute in MCSCOM. The above work took about a year and was finished by the end of 1950. 6) Work on the proparation of m-amidophenol and also on several mordant dyes (Benzo Echt Küpfe). This had eventuated as a result of a request from an institute, probably the Dye Institute Glavanilprom, for services since there were certain aspects of the data received from Germany and overseas which were creating difficulties in interpretation from the Russians, This request ommanted from TROYANOV who had succeeded EULKIN. (See below). In all the above work reported results directly to either BULKIN or to his successor TROYANOV. VIII. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AT RUBEZNOTE 12. the following in production at SOX1-HUN Benzolc acid Mitrochaeol Dinitrochlorbenzol (for sulphur black) Benzolc acid Mitrophenol Aminophenol (A fine grain developer) Fithallic anhydride Anthraquinone - for vat dyes (under construction started in 1949, the plant conforming to modern German practice.) 13. This anthraquinone plant was under development by a team from could give no estated in 1949, the plant conforming to modern German practice.) 13. This anthraquinone plant was under development by a team from could give no estated in 1949, the plant of could give no estated and various acptholes, accteacetic esters, di-eniside and toluidine. There was also an oxygen plant together with an acid plant which had not been running for some time, and a Cop plant in which the gas was produced from limestone. There were two power plants under construction, one in the North		SECURITY INFORMATION - 4 -	50X1-HUM
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and the other in the South Works.

IX. STATE OF RUSSIAN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

While 50X1-HUM Russian chemical personnel were well grounded in theory they seemed to lack experience with proper apparatus, but were, however, teachable. 50X1-HUM They did not seem to be able to maintain apparatus and the arrival of "spectra scopic" apparatus exemplified by from Germany which rapidly deteriorated because it was placed in a laboratory where it was exposed to acid fumes. There were marked shortages in apparatus of all kinds and of reagents, and the quality of such things as chemical balances, glassware, was very inferior. The German group was forced to make its own indicators. 50X1-HUM the general level of proficiency in the industry seemed to approximate to that of Germany in about 1910 and cited the example of a primitive means of reducing preassure in a line by hand methods which would have been covered by a reducing valve in Germany with the implication (very difficult to believe) that the Russians did not have any reducing valves. the Russians had claimed some rather advanced results such as the atom bomb. 50X1-HUM presumably working on a system of priorities. the factories employed 6,000, which was about three

17. In addition to the above there were some Russian specialist such as TSUSHKIN, who had appeared at WOLFEN a film specialist; also Major MUSICH or MUSITS, a leader of a detergents group working in MOSCOW who occasionally visited RUBEZNOYE and worked with BRODERSEN; ARNOLDOV, a chemical engineer production manager in the factories; RASHEVSKAYA, wife of head of the Research Department; BUBIRAKOV, chemical engineer, planning and development engineer.

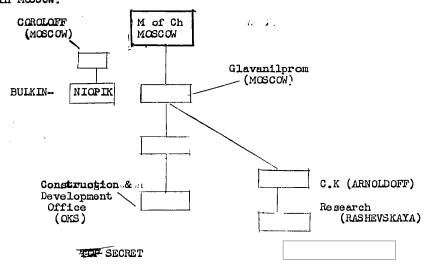
times the complement which would be used in an equivalent German factory.

X. RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORDER OF BATTLE

18. Both the North and South factory at RUHEZNOYE, the former of which the ROTE FAHNE WERKE, were operated by Glavanilprom. Also there was an organization known as NIOFIK of which the laboratory in the South Works at which the Germans functioned was a unit. This was known as the VOROSHILOV Laboratory. Further to BULKIN and TROYANOV mentioned above there was a third manager, RHEINFAHRT, who was senior to both of these.

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19. The NIOPIK organization was independent of the factory organization and could be regarded as headquarters troops. It was responsible to Prof. CAROLOFF in MOSCOW.



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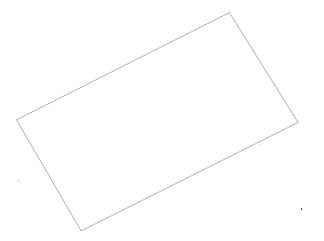
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20. Mention was also made of other officers in the back-ground which appeared to have a political controlling function, but he could not remember any names.

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